

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, June 10, 1762.

April 15, 1762.
AN away from the Subscriber, living near Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-Works, a Servant named Philip Mobs, aged about 25, of a dark Complexion, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a white Holland Shirt, black Everlasting Breeches, a black Waistcoat, a full trimm'd Forest Cloth, with Mohair Buttons, Country made Shoes, Yarn Stockings. He has lost one of his forefingers by Fighting. He took with him, a small Grey Horse, a good Bridle, and a Saddle with a blue Houfing.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and will bring him to the Subscriber, or cause him to be committed to any Goal in this Province, so that he may be had again, shall be paid Thirty Shillings by
EDMUND JENINGS.

BEAT-BRITAIN, a fine young Dray Horse from England, upwards of 16 Hands and remarkably strong, will Cover Mares Season at Two Pistoles. Good Pasturage for
JOSEPH SIM.

NOTICE is hereby given, That any Person or Persons, inclinable to undertake the Building of a Wharf, with Stone, on the North-Side of the Dock of Annapolis, from Mr. Nelson's Wharf to the Inspecting House on the East Side, may be informed of the Terms, on Application to
NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN,
WILLIAM ROBERTS,
SAMUEL MIDDLETON,
LANCLOT JACQUES.

BE SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the Sixteenth of June Instant, at the House of Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, Frederick County,

THE following Tracts of LAND, late the Estate of Mr. James Wardrop, deceased, lying in Frederick County. Acres.
The Tract called Hazard, lying on Conococheague, containing 790
The Ditto called Partnership, lying on the West Side of Manockasy, below the River Ford, 250
Land Bought, lying on a Draught of Eatam, near the Head of a Spring, Thomas Anderson's old Place, 500
Ten Spring, lying on the East Side, Run about 50 Perches below the Spring, 210
Land lying about a Mile from Burgess's, and near the main Road, leads thro' Frederick-Town, 75
Ten Spring, lying about 8 Miles from Frederick-Town, on a Run call'd Mill-Creek, that runs into Kitterockton Creek, 114
Land lying on a small Run called Curry's Branch, at the Foot of Anderson Mountain, near Curry's Gap, near Burgess's, lying Half a Mile from Burgess's Houle, 104
Land lying about 8 Miles above Mouth of Conococheague, on the East Side of Lick Run, near Patowmack River, 85
Land lying near John George Anderson, lying near John George Anderson, on the West Side of the Road leading from Conococheague to Frederick-Town, 35
Land lying near a Branch called Chrystie's Spring Branch, on the East Side of the main Road leading from Frederick-Town, by Robert Evans's, to Oak Level, joining to a Tract of Land called Needwood, formerly laid out by Thomas Cresap, 100
Title, or Terms of Sale, apply to
JAMES DICK.

WHEREAS the Act of Assembly of this Province, made and passed in 1733, for the Redemption of the current Ninety Thousand Pounds, is now Expiring; The Commissioners of the Loan therefore think it their Duty, to inform all who have any Bonds in that Office, to come and discharge the same; otherwise they will be void against the Law directs.
Signed per Order,
ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

PRINTING, at the PRINTING-HOUSE, may be supplied with this Paper, in any Length are taken in and inserted in Proportion for long Ones.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.
PETERSBOURG, February 23, 1762.
The following is the Copy of a Declaration delivered a few Days since, by the Emperor's Order, to the Imperial, French and Swedish Ministers residing here.

D E C L A R A T I O N.
HIS Imperial Majesty, who, upon his happy Accession to the Throne of his Ancestors, looks upon it to be his principal Duty, to extend and augment the Welfare of his Subjects, sees, with extreme Regret, that the Flames of the present War, which has already continued for 6 Years, and has been for a long Time burthenome to all the Powers engaged in it, far from tending now to a Conclusion, are on the contrary gathering fresh Strength, to the great Misfortune of the several Nations; and that Mankind has so much the more to suffer from this Scourge, as the Fortune of Arms, which has been hitherto subject to so many Vicissitudes, is equally exposed to them for the future:
"Wherefore his Imperial Majesty, compassionating, through his humane Disposition, the Effusion of innocent Blood, and being desirous, on his Part, of putting a Stop to so great an Evil, has judged it necessary to declare to the Courts in Alliance with Russia, that, referring to every other Consideration, the first Law, which God prescribes to Sovereigns, which is the Preservation of the People intrusted to them, he wishes to procure Peace to his Empire, to which it is so necessary, and of so great Value; and at the same Time to contribute, as much as may be in his Power, to the Re-establishment of it throughout all Europe.

"It is in order to this, that his Imperial Majesty is ready to make a Sacrifice of the Conquests made by the Arms of Russia in this War, in hopes that the allied Courts will, on their Part, equally prefer the Restoration of Peace and Tranquillity, to the Advantages which they might expect from the War, and which they cannot obtain but by a Continuance of the Effusion of human Blood. And to this End his Imperial Majesty, with the best Intention, advises them to employ, on their Side, all their Power towards the Accomplishment of so great, and so salutary a Work."

Translation of the Answer given by the French Court to the Declaration of the Emperor of Russia, which was delivered the 23d of February to the Ministers of France, Austria, Sweden, and Saxony, at Petersbourg.
THE King maintaining with Regret, these six Years past, a twofold War for his own Defence and that of his Allies, has sufficiently manifested, on every Occasion, how much he abhors the Effusion of human Blood, and his constant Desire to put an End to so cruel a Scourge. His personal Disinterestedness, the Steps which he thought could be taken consistent with his Dignity, and the Sacrifices which he did offer, in order to procure to Europe the desirable Blessings of Peace, are sure Pledges of the humane Sentiments with which his Heart abounds. But at the same Time his paternal Tenderness, which makes the Happiness and Preservation of his Subjects a Duty to him, cannot make him forget the first Law that God prescribes to Sovereigns, even that which constitutes the public Safety, and fixes the Condition of Nations and Empires, Fidelity in executing Treaties, and Punctuality in performing Engagements to their full Extent, preferably to every other Consideration.

"Tis with this View, that after having given so great Examples of Constancy and Generosity, his Majesty declares that he is ready to listen favourably to Propositions for a solid and honourable Peace, but will always act in the most perfect Concert with his Allies; that he will receive no Honour and Probity; that he should think himself guilty of a Defection, in lending a Hand to secret

Negotiations; that he will not tarnish his Glory, and that of his Kingdom, by abandoning his Allies; and that he rests assured each of them will, on their Part, faithfully adhere to the same Principle."

Naples, Feb. 5. We work with the greatest Diligence on the new Redoubts that are to defend this Harbour. The Intrinchments on the Coasts are carrying on with equal Ardour; from whence it is inferred, that the Ministry foresee that they shall be ordered by the Catholic King to take Part in the War between England and Spain; and as, in that Case, Sicily will be equally exposed, Orders are sent to the Viceroy to provide for the Security of the Coast.

Cadix, Jan. 26. A Kind of Carcaffiers are building here to take or sink the English Bomb-Vessels.

Lisbon, Jan. 26. The Proposal lately made by the King of Spain to our Court was to the following Effect: "I do not pretend to assert any of my Claims to the Crown of Portugal, nor in the least to impair the good Understanding that ought to be kept up between neighbouring Powers; but being forced to enter into a War against Great-Britain, I am obliged to require his most Faithful Majesty, not to receive my Enemies Ships into his Ports; and if he doth not think himself strong enough to hinder them, I offer him the Assistance of my Arms," &c.

Vienna, Feb. 20. It is said that the Czar hath proposed to our Court, as the Basis of Accommodation, the Cession, by the King of Prussia, of the County of Glatz, and the Principality of Schweidnitz, which join to Bohemia.

Petersbourg, Feb. 19. The Corpse of the late Empress having lain on a Bed of State to the 5th of this Month, was put into a Coffin in Presence of the Emperor and Empress, then transferred to a superb Throne, covered with a rich Canopy, and there exposed for ten Days longer, surrounded by the Lords and Ladies, who were regularly relieved at stated Times. On the 16th at 7 in the Morning, the first Signal was made by 3 Pieces of Cannon, when the Guards, the Artillery, and the Officers of the Household, repaired to their respective Posts. At 9 the second Signal was given, when the Procession began to form. At the Third Signal, which was given at 11, the Minute Guns began to fire from the Fortrefs and the Admiralty: The Chamberlains of their Imperial Majesties removed the Corps from the Hall of State to the Funeral Carr, which was drawn by Eight Neapolitan Horses, covered with black Velvet. The Emperor and the Empress, in deep Mourning, preceded by the Nobility and Privy Council, followed on Foot. The Procession arrived at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the Fortrefs, about Noon, where the Corpse was placed upon a most magnificent Catafalque, richly ornamented with Statues, Painting, &c. After the usual Service, the Archbishop of Novogorod pronounced a most affecting funeral Oration; when the whole of this melancholy Ceremony was concluded by a triple Discharge of 108 Pieces of Cannon, at 3 in the Afternoon.

Madrid, March 9. The Preparations for War, tho' hastened as much as possible, still continue. Their Imminency is the Cause of their Continuance: The Apparatus is formidable, and gives a high Idea of the intended Expeditions. The War-Office has just issued final Orders concerning the March and Destination of all the Troops; and a Day is named on which all the Regiments are to be at the Places where the different Armies are to be formed. The General Officers have also received their final Orders, and the Time is fixed for their repairing to their Posts. Many who were in this City have already set out for Zamora; but we know not yet where the Operations of the Campaign will commence.

At Seville, they work with incredible Diligence in the Arsenal and Foundery, in preparing several

different Trains of Artillery. There is an incredible Number of Artificers employed, who relieve one another daily: A great Number of Waggons, loaded with Cannon-Balls and other Stores, have already been sent away.

Verfailles, March 27. The Noblesse of Provence have offered the King a considerable Sum, towards augmenting the Marine: The Town of Salon, in particular, makes an Offer for the same Use. The Corporation of Bourdeaux gives 50,000 Livres.

Petersbourg, March 11. Baron Goltz, Colonel, Aid de Camp, and Chambellan to the King of Prussia, having arrived here the 4th Instant, with his Prussian Majesty's Compliments to their Imperial Majesties, was presented on Sunday Morning both to the Emperor and Empress, and met with a most gracious Reception. He had the Honour afterwards to dine in public with their Imperial Majesties.

Yesterday Mr. Keith, Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary from the King of Great-Britain, had the Honour of entertaining his Imperial Majesty at Dinner at his House, with the two Dukes of Holstein, and several other Persons of the first Distinction.

Genoa, March 10. Letters from Spain mention, that the Portuguese Neutrality is far from being certain: What adds Weight to this opinion is, that an English Squadron, is bringing over 12,000 Men to the Assistance of Portugal; and that one of the three Spanish Armies, the Instant they declare for the English, will attack them. France and Spain will have 175 Ships of the Line at Sea this Spring, without reckoning Frigates; and in all the Ports of both Monarchies they are building as many Ships as will always keep this number compleat. It should seem then, that the English are at the End of their Conquests, and that their Enemies will now triumph in their Turn. All the Provinces, after the Example of Catalonia, are raising new Regiments at their own Expence. The Levies of Troops go on extremely brisk; the young Men eagerly enter into the Army, but greatly dislike the Sea Service.

Naples, March 9. We have seen with Surprise, that the English who were settled here have left this Country by Order from their Court; which is a Proof that, notwithstanding the Neutrality we have hitherto strictly observed, and the good Offices we have done that Nation, they look upon us as their Enemy; upon which Account we continue repairing our Fortifications with the greatest Diligence. We have received upwards of 100 Wagon Loads of Pallisadoes and Chevaux de Frize, to protect our Coast against a Descent.

LONDON, March 25. There are Letters from Paris which confirm the Account given of the private Execution of some Persons of Distinction, and that they were supposed to be some General Officers.

March 27. We are informed, that the Court of Spain has been given to understand, that if they attack Portugal, a British Fleet will lay the City of Naples in Ashes.

March 30. The Esperance Privateer of St. Maloes, of 8 Guns, and 75 Men, is taken by the Brilliant Frigate, and brought into Plymouth.

They are very busy at the Tower in shipping Stores for Gibraltar, notwithstanding the great Quantity that has lately been sent there.

On Saturday last 5000 Gallons of British Brandy were exported to Martinico: This is the first Entry that ever was made from hence for that Island.

March 31. We hear that the Hon. Major Gen. Barrington is expected to be sent for immediately from Ireland, where he is lately gone, in order to be appointed Governor of the Island of Martinico, as a Reward for his very gallant Behaviour, when that Island was attacked by our Troops in the Beginning of the Year 1759, and for his vigorous Prosecution of the Attack afterwards made upon the